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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAR. 1. 1879. NUMBER 11.

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I have made ample preparation for all those who may favor me with a call to be
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WASHINGTON.

Pen Portraits of Prominent Democratic Senators.

VINDEX GATHERS THEM IN.

Serious Charges Against Washington School Officials.

Will They Be Investigated?

Our Best, and Not Our Worst, Colored Men for Office.

Louisiana's "Delegation of Colored Men."

In my last letter I gave you a few pen portraits of leading Democratic Senators, and promised to turn my attention a week hence to an equal number of Republican Senators; but I have since concluded to give you a few more portraits of Democrats before entering the field presented by the Republican side of the Senate.

To the right of the Vice President, and near the door leading from the lobby, sits

SENATOR CHARLES JONES,

of Florida, a man both by antecedents, ability, and influence—a marked character. He is a person of large stature and unusually fine physical development, with an intellect as broad and as robust as his person. An Irishman by birth, coming to this country with his widowed mother when a ten-year-old boy, he has been the support of his family, and has yet found time and opportunity for self-education. He is a sound lawyer, a catholic spirited, conscientious man, a ready debater, and one who has acquitted himself as a Senator with great credit. This Senator possesses an exceedingly attractive character, and his frankness and honesty as a public man are so apparent that he has won the respect and confidence of friend and foe, and bids fair to remain a long time in public life.

SENATOR GORDON,

of Georgia, will attract the attention of any casual observer who moves about the halls of Congress. He is a military man by education, and was a distinguished leader in the Southern army during the late civil conflict. This Senator, though dignified, is not austere in his manners, and underneath his military bearing and soldier-like qualities there is a kindly spirit. He is making himself felt among his party associates, and his elements are such that time will strengthen rather than weaken his influence. His colleague,

SENATOR BEN. HILL,

is a gentleman who occupies no small space in the public mind. He is a strong lawyer and a strong debater, whose blows are felt long after they have been received. Since he has been in the Senate he has said nothing for the colored people, and, as far as I know, nothing against them. His new departure on Southern Claims has attracted considerable attention and subjected him in some quarters to severe criticism, while in others he has been much praised.

My last picture of noted Democratic Senators represents the ancient State of Connecticut,

SENATOR EATON.

This gentleman is distinguished by peculiarities of character that attract attention and give him a destructive standing among his party associates. He is a genuine Yankee in intelligence, astuteness, practical judgment, resolution, and energy. He sees well and clearly the things he proposes to do, and addresses himself with great discretion, directness, and energy, to their execution. There is not much poetry in him, but great sincerity and kindness of heart. He is a bold man. His independence of character has, in more than one instance, led him to oppose the judgments of his party—notably in the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, and in the legislation which resulted in the formation of the electoral commission. His party associates, when they discovered the huge elephant they had drawin in the electoral lottery, would have given worlds to have occupied his position. Taking him all in all, he is a very reliable public man and exercises decided influence upon both the policy of his party and the legislation of his country. He is a pronounced Democrat, but has as little race prejudice as any man of his party now in public life. He has many admirers among the colored people of his State.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The colored schools have been the subject of criticism through the columns of the *People's Advocate*, a paper published weekly in this city, and edited by Mr. J. W. Cromwell, a gentleman of broad culture and fine attainments.

Various writers, under assumed names, have made damaging allegations as to the management of these institutions, and the editor deems the matter of complaint—and very justly too—of sufficient importance to demand some official investigation.

It is alleged that in the preparation of students for graduation the process known, in college slang as "cramming" is resorted to—that is, that the scholars are prepared by special instruction for their examinations, and that the result of the examination is not a fair measure of the progress and learning of the student, but is only an indication of such attainments as are acquired, not by regular, persistent study of the school course, but by special coaching of the friends of the student seeking graduation.

The consequence has been that very few students can stand an honest examination.

It is alleged that this sham method of instruction has proceeded to the extent that even essays—valedictory and otherwise—of the scholars graduating have been entirely the product of other minds than their own, have been prepared not by the pupil but by their interested friends. The effect of this is to lower the grade of scholarship, discourage competition and efficiency among the teachers, and to prostitute these institutions of learning into mere agencies to advance the selfish ends of those who administer them. It is alleged that the Trustees and Directors of these schools, by the same ring influence, have been selected—in part at least—from the more ignorant and inefficient classes of our people, with the view that illiterate men in said positions of trust, may be more easily made subservient to the purposes of the few self-seeking persons who monopolize the management and the offices of the colored public schools at Washington.

It is also alleged, but with how much truth I know not, that the exclusive employment of female teachers in the colored schools of the District is in the interest of a few persons who control the machine; for should the doors be thrown open to male and female teachers alike, there would be opportunities for competition which might end in transferring the control of these schools to other hands.

What I have said relative to the complaints against the schools, and the grounds for such complaints, is based not upon my personal knowledge but upon the statements of responsible persons who claim to be familiar with all the facts. Some of the gentlemen connected with the school interest here are men of high character, and are entitled in no small degree to the confidence of the community, but these gentlemen cannot afford to ignore the complaints to which I have referred. The day of official smothering and contemptuous silence in the face of grave charges, whether true or false, has passed away.

JUSTICE TO COLORED MEN.

The appointment of prominent colored men to office by the administration has already began and will, I am informed, continue till at least partial official representation has been given the race. It is of supreme importance to us, as a class, that our best, and not our worst men, be put forward for official recognition, for by them will the public judge as to our worthiness and capacity. The Administration should be given to understand that the appointment of sycophantic cringers, though they be black, will not be received by us as the proper recognition of our claim to official preferment.

Let us have representative men in office, not such obsequious, time-serving, servile men as one—a notable example—who has recently been kicked out of the special agency of the post-office department for inefficiency, but men whose gentlemanly conduct and faithful service will commend them to public approbation and esteem.

Washington has recently been afflicted by a "delegation of colored men" from Louisiana, who came here to bolster up the failing fortunes of George L. Smith, collector of customs at New Orleans. Their failure to make the least impression upon the President, who removed said Smith, or the Senate, which confirmed his successor, is a verification of the prediction made by your correspondent some time since, that the day for utilizing "delegations of colored men" had passed forever. These gentlemen, for some of whom I have a high respect, will return to the crescent city older and perhaps wiser men.

VINDEX.

PROTECTION FOR CRIME.

A citizen of Georgia thus writes to Wm. Lloyd Garrison:

"The South has been made solid by ruthlessly trampling under foot the most sacred rights of citizenship, freedom of speech, and the press is not tolerated. The sanctity of the ballot-box is not regarded. Honest elections are unknown. Men are ostracised, exiled, and murdered on account of their political opinions. The mission of the Republican party will not be accomplished until these great wrongs are righted."

Every resident of the South will know that the above paragraph is a true statement of the exact facts, and proof of their truth is found in circumstances now occurring throughout the South. We do not refer particularly to the evidence laid before the Teller Committee, but to that which is incidental, and, therefore uncontrovertible. As samples of what we refer to, we present the following extracts from our exchanges for the last week:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Wright and Johns, two convicted members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, escaped to-night from the county jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The following telegram has just been received:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 27.—A masked body of armed citizens visited the jail about 8 o'clock to-night, and released D. Britleneen, who was under confinement for contempt of the United States Circuit Court, now in session.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the special joint committee on the alleged usurpation of State jurisdiction by Federal Judge Rives in the case of the Reynolds brothers, negroes, charged with murder, together with a long series of State rights resolutions.

The first and second items quoted are strong evidence of a public sentiment that sustains and protects the violators of the laws of the United States by unlawful means, the second proposing to accomplish the same purpose, but in a more decent form, and somewhat in accordance with law. The resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Breaux, in our own Legislature, are of the same stamp and have the same purpose in view. In a word they are all measures that may be appropriately styled legislative and unlegislative means for the protection of bull-dozers. Mr. Breaux's resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States, but the matter of suffrage is left entirely with the States themselves, with the reservation of the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, which has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, to-wit: The exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color or previous condition.

Whereas, The functions of Congress under this constitutional amendment are limited to prevent, by proper legislation, the denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

Resolved, That sections 5506, 5507, 5508 and 5509 of the revised statutes of the United States are in derogation of the constitution of the United States and of the amendments thereof, in this, that the Federal Government, by these sections, assume plenary jurisdiction of the matter of suffrage, without reference to the action of the States as such, and without interference on their part to deny or abridge the right of suffrage as indicated in the said constitutional amendment.

Resolved, That the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans against citizens of various parts of the State of Louisiana, and the subjecting of numerous citizens thereof to the hardships of arrest from distant homes, and their removal to New Orleans to be tried for alleged offenses against the above stated sections of the revised statutes, are pregnant with the gravest consequences; and the people of this State cannot but protest energetically against such harsh and unwarrantable prosecutions.

Resolved, That this protest of the State of Louisiana, which, by her laws and in her courts does make no discrimination between her citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, be respectfully laid before the President of these United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of these United States.

It is easily seen that Mr. Breaux is "in favor of the law but opposed to its enforcement. He is perfectly willing that Congress shall "legislate" provided that it provides no means for enforcing its laws, but if Congress sends a committee, or establishes a court to enforce its laws this action is at once "pregnant with the gravest consequences," the most usual of such consequences being mobs breaking jail, murdering witnesses, and obstructing the proceedings of the courts by every means expert deviltry can suggest. The legislatures of several of the Southern States have made themselves conspicuous by their legislation for the protection of bull-dozers and repudiationists, and every sensible man in the country knows that much of their legislation is framed for that express purpose. This is the evidential evidence which supports the allegations contained in the letter to Mr. Garrison, and which confirms the facts brought to light by the Teller Committee. Even Mr. Breaux does not pretend to assert that the citizens he speaks of are not guilty of violating the statutes he quotes—he makes no such plea, but attempts to shield them by a technical quibble which is a mere subterfuge, and no justification of the acts of his clients were it true. Even if sections 5506, 5507, 5508 and 5509 of the revised statutes are in derogation of the constitution, Mr. Breaux knows that it is the duty of citizens to obey them until they are pronounced so to be by the courts, and if the citizens suffer hardships which they bring upon themselves by their own voluntary acts; acts which are violations of all law, human and divine, and crimes of all grades, up to that of murder. Let *messieurs les murderers* set the example of abolishing capital punishment before the country does, was the wise conclusion of a French statesman. If the bull-dozers are opposed to hardships let them cease to inflict them on others. The United States Government has the supreme right to enforce her laws, and it is her supreme duty to protect her citizens by inflicting hardships on those who molest peaceful citizens or make them afraid.

AFRICAN VALOR.

The recent terrible defeat and massacre of British troops in South Africa is a circumstance that is notable in every aspect in which it can be viewed, but specially so in its relation to the prowess of the dark races of the earth. Civilized nation have generally accepted it as an established fact that the African of whatever tribe he may be, is deficient in fighting power and no match, even with the numerical superiority on his side, for the *esprit de corps*, discipline and appliances of civilized warfare. But in the instance we refer to, a fine body of English troops, commanded by skillful officers and supplied with the best equipments and munitions of war, on ground of its own choosing, is virtually exterminated, and its provisions, cannon and ammunition captured by the troops of an African confederacy. Had this event taken place in the tropical portion of the continent, it might have been presumed that the English troops were enfeebled by the influence of the climate, but the climate of South Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, is almost precisely the same as that of Louisiana, and the season corresponding to our early fall, which facts at once dispose of that theory. We, then, can account for the defeat of the British only by the supposition that the African, under favorable influences of climate, develops the same degree of manhood as men of other races and avails himself of the best implements of warfare as rapidly as is in his power. To this must be added the fact that when necessary for self-protection, he can organize, and thereby avail himself of the most potent physical forces known to civilization. These are facts which show conclusively that even in his savage state, the African possesses all the qualities necessary to the development of the highest grade of manhood, and needs but time to attain the highest degree of civilization.

CURTAIL the suffrage of the negro, because he is not twenty-one in intellect.—N. O. Abeiville, Feb. 23.

That crustaceous Sobany Crapaud is still wandering in the toribs of the capulets and does not know that "the earth do move."

SUBSCRIBE for and advertise in the LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MAR. 1, 1879.

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S. W. SMITH, Richland.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of Colored Men will be held at* NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *Tuesday, May* 6, 1879.

REPEAL the infamous, national, election laws which deprive a Democrat of his right to vote early, often and late.

TRULY we have fallen on evil *Times* when the proprietor of a newspaper has to rise and explain his standing in the community.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is always cleverly interesting till it touches Grant and the Presidency. Then it gets the blind staggers.

DEMOCRATIC modesty calls for "'alf-and-'alf" of a division of delegates in Republican parishes while taking it "straight" in Democratic parishes.

"HONOR and shame from no condition rise," because the first was embalmed with Egyptian mummies and the latter remains down by its own weight.

THE Republican State Central Committee of New York has elected by a unanimous vote Conkling's man for President. Grant and imperialism in 1880 for certain.

ONE of Her Majesty's ships having a "Pin-a-fore" of it is something so novel in naval architecture that it is being transported about the country on the sea-board of the comic operatic stage.

WHEN jolly, relicking Jack with the Wharf-on meets in deadly, Marshal array the Jack intrenched in a Pit with Kin around him, we pray the fates to hide from our sight the bloody result.

THE Hon. A. J. Dumont, in company with the editor of the LOUISIANIAN, returned home Sunday morning. Both gentlemen had a pleasant trip, if a heavy cold with one and more than an unusual amount of jokes with the other may be excepted.

AN emperor expiated in a monastery the wrongs committed during imperial rule. Why may not a capital King who rose to congressional greatness through the blood of innocent victims find the cell of a penitentiary a convenient place to do penance for his crime?

SHERMAN and Hood, in a private box at the Acadamy of Music, fought their battles over again. So says the *Picayune*. No doubt these battles were far less troublesome to the peace of mind and the bones of the two veterans than were those around Atlanta during the late unpleasantness.

HON. JAMES HILL, Secretary of State of Mississippi during the Ames administration, we are glad to note, has been appointed and confirmed Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Mississippi. Mr. Hill is one of the live men of the South and is deservedly popular in his State. His appointment is both judicious and timely, and the National administration will soon attain greater popularity among our people than any of its predecessors if it continues in the good work.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Now more than at any other period since the colored man became an element in the active participation of public affairs, the Republicans have the opportunity to prove the worth of the many and oft repeated protestations of acceptance by the Democrats of our State of the political equality of all men, We can, without an undue stretch of generosity, palliate to a degree some of the outrages which the ruffianly class of the Democracy visited on our people during Republican supremacy of the State. We will go further and say some men who held power at that time, provoked by their misdoings some of the wrongs which disgrace the annals of the Louisiana Democracy. All this, however, is happily a matter of the past. The State is now in the hands of the party which claim both the wealth and intelligence—the party which has hitherto opposed in practice, while conceding our rights in the abstract. An election for a new organic law has been called. The first and chief interest of our people in such a measure is to secure in the proposed fundamental law all the civil and political rights guaranteed us in the present constitution. To do this, persons in harmony with this object must be elected. That Democrats can answer this end, is just possible, but far from probable, judging that party by its past and present doctrines and practice. Republicans, therefore, must be nominated and elected. Many of the parishes, notably those along the river, are all of our party faith. In all of them, with any exertion, we should elect our delegates. A straight, square Republican fight must be made which will accomplish two objects—to secure an influential delegation in the convention, and to ascertain the sincerity of the Democratic promises of fair play. In some of our strong-holds, there is a manifest disposition to trade with Democrats giving them half of the delegates to obtain, perhaps, safety from bull-dozing. Now, if the Democrats were generous enough to do the same thing by us in parishes where they have the majority, we would favor this compromise plan. But there is no reason to believe they will. Let Republicans then make a square issue and force the planters and other conservatives to show their hands as to giving our people the protection they need to exercise their rights of citizenship. If when the State is quiet and under Democratic rule and on a mere local issue, colored men cannot safely enjoy their political rights, let the world know it. The question to be solved in this election, therefore, is not whether the colored voters can vote the Republican ticket, but whether they can vote at all, and if it shall be shown that they cannot vote in this election when no Federal issue is involved, it may be set down as a moral certainty that they will not be able to vote for presidential electors next year, and the North can take notice of the fact and enter the next National contest with the certainty of having to face a solid South in truth.

Taken in this connection the callers of the Convention have "built wiser than they knew;" and we trust the Republicans of the State will not fail to join issue fairly and squarely upon this important question, and have it decided once and for all time whether the colored voter is to exercise the rights of citizenship or not. We beg Republicans therefore not to fail to walk up to this plain call of duty.

THE Beaufort (S C.) *Tribune* is a Democratic paper; but it comes to the defense of Congressman Smalls and the colored population of Beaufort County. The colored people in the county outnumber the whites ten to-one yet the county is more prosperous than any of those adjoining, and there is no lawlessness among the colored people. While the Democratic planters of the upper counties are failing by hundreds, the negroes of Beaufort are prosperous. There are no rifle clubs in the county.—*Inter-Ocean.*

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

MARDI-GRAS—New Orleans.

Lean this way and let an open secret drop into your ear, good reader, before we commence our scribbling. Do you ask why in the heading of this article New Orleans serves as a tail, and a very slim one at that, to the first word? A mathematical axiom states that the whole includes all the parts. With this much of a hint, if you have not yet understood the meaning of the above caption, follow us. We are drunk, gloriously drunk, not however, with that firery liquid which brings exceeding great gain to Uncle Sam's strong box, but with proud consciousness that we are of New Orleans, the latter is of Mardi-Gras, and by logical sequence both the Cresent City and ourself are the possession of Mardi-Gras. We are amazingly loyal to Mardi-Gras; indeed so gushingly, that unable to bear the blaze of glory, and the awe inspiring pomp of grandeur attendant on our august sovereign on the 25th, we remained for the most part in-doors through the day, bouyant of heart and radiant with thanksgiving that we are not like our wretched brethren of the North who, in their ice, snow and poverty of taste, know neither Mardi-Gras, nor the unbounded happiness of a days surfeit of fun he dispenses to all within his domain. When in the first century of its existence, by a system of pious fraud, the church compounded with the consciences of its half converted followers by transforming to their taste, the heathen, Roman Saturnalia into a christian festival, it foresaw that to New Orleans the carnival would be consigned to attain the perfection of its greatness. In obedence to this law of destiny, New Orleans is no more a city, as such without Mardi-Gras, than is a body alive without the exercise of the functions of its mechanism. Our commerce may go to decay, we may be girted around with a net-work of railways taking away our life-blood to animate other cities, while we are unable to break through the toils; thousands of our citizens may fall victims to a wasting pestilence from our poverty to keep clean gutters, streets and lanes, but when cruel destiny brings us the mighty Rex, our very rags, like Alladdin's lamp bring forth gold and ribbons and music and all the like to do homage to our omnipotent sovereign! Great is Mardi-Gras, but wonderously wise is New Orleans that can in her professed poverty maintain such a mighty monarch!

WE leave New Orleans, arrive in Washington, endeavor, to retain a universally obnoxious ex-office holder, fail to convince the President, immediately open fire upon the incoming postmaster and lose our fight. Common sense should have taught us better. Look around, catch sight of the marshal's office, but learn with much disquietude that *Wharton* was holding on with the tenacity of death, and in case his hold grew feeble and relaxed, the mountain that *Pitkin* had reared would preclude our fair-haired friend from resting there. We meet to confer. Just as the ex-guardian of our educatable youths and maidens draws from his inner pocket a huge and ponderous petition, setting forth in glowing terms the virtues of our chief, and the certain wreck of the party in case his services are not enlisted—at government expense—in the cause of liberty, etc., and that a *mission*, even to *Central America*, would be a part recognition of his great worth, when right above our diminutive friend of part political importance, in great blood-red letters upon the wall, appeared these sentences: "A rolling stone gathers no moss;" Him whom thou seekest is not here;" "Oh! quartette mighty, thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting;" Rest thou in quiet slumbers this night, for ere the lark proclaims the coming morn, to the city of cane and cotton thou must hasten." Stupified and dumfounded beyond expression, we, like the tramp of modern days, gathered together our *old clothes* and silently slid away, with this *moral* indelibly stamped upon our minds: That necessity was the mother of invention, inconsistency the offspring of servility, and ingratitude the projenitor of depravity.

TO LIFE AGAIN

Mardi-Gras is over. The long continued warm spell is succeeded by a decidedly wintry weather. Our good behavior as a city, now that our guests have nearly all departed, need not be so rigidly enforced. We are once more left to ourselves to do as we please. The quiet that reigned like a truce in the political camp of the Democratic saints who are standing at the bar of Uncle Sam's judgement seat is the first to be broken and to announce to the city in the fiery invectives of the official journal, that the war which lately hung in the balance is now to be pushed to deadly breach. The revolutionary yankees who have the hardihood to question the right of a Southern gentleman to bulldoze a negro out of his political rights, must be taught, by failure to pass the appropriation bills, that the Gray is on deck again. What though the black laborers are leaving the upper parishes to freeze in the snows of the West, rather than remain to pass through another crucible, the Democracy of the State must, through its organ, be sustained by vindicating the "persecuted," whom unkind Republicans, from the National administration down, are pleased to term in plain Saxon as murderers. With the passage of the Juror's Test Oath as a sort of conciliatory salve, an emboldened cry rings out from the organ that Republicans must release all safeguards thrown around the ballot-box that the innocents may act with greater unction in the discharge of their chistian bulldozing the next time. We are liberal and have always been. We advocated the repeal of the Test Oath; but beyond this, there should not be an inch of yielding, even though the Republican party should have to answer at the last day for the conviction and imprisonment of the bulldozing saints on trial. On with the war, more noisy than bloody as it is, until next year decides it.

THE self-assertion of some men, which, in common parlance, is called cheek, is simply wonderful. Mr. King, Congressman elect of the Fifth District is looked on with deep suspicion, and openly accused by colored men in the parishes comprising that district as having been the main instigator of the bloody doings of last fall. This gentleman is reported by a correspondent at Washington as having made a bull-dozing raid on Attorney-General Devens in the interest of his "constituents" who are on trial in the Federal Courts. A due regard to public sentiment might suggest the propriety of Mr. King remaining in the rear of those who defend the crimes of the bloody thugs of last year. While Mr. King may be entirely free from any connection with the crimes that were enacted in that hitherto peaceful congressional district, appearances certainly tell loudly against him, when it is known that the immense Republican majority of the fifth district could not have been possibly overcome for him or any other ultra Democrat without the application of questionable means. For this reason, if not from a decent regard for the outraged colored people of that portion of the State, it's in very bad taste for Mr. King to threaten the department of justice with his vengeance in behalf of the prisoners from Tensas and Concordia. Outside of any political consideration, we take some pride in the bearing of our public men in Washington, and cannot learn of such childish, impotent acts as is attributed to Mr. King, without mortification. If he aspires to be a congressman, he should have sense enough to know that plantation, bull-dozing manners in Washington with a cabinet officer carry with them their own contempt.

THE *Conservator* of Chicago has this to say of Senator elect Logan:

From first to last General Logan has been the choice of the colored people. No matter what his sentiments were before the war, the only question for present consideration is what are they now? We are well aware that since he first obeyed his country 's call he has been upon the side of liberty and political freedom; and he is one of the few to whom we look for help when the dark days of Democratic rule shall make their appearance;

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Let not the Democrats have occasion to say hereafter, by our failure to act that if colored Republicans had been disposed to vote for men of their party faith for the Convention, they would have been allured to do so without molestation. A better chance will not come soon to us again to once more exercise our political manhood. We somehow feel satisfied that the good sense of the white people of the State, at least along the river, will no longer tolerate the custom of slaughtering our race simply because they *are* Republicans.

Hundreds of our people have left, and others are preparing to leave, Madison, Ouachita, Richland Morehouse and Tensas for the West; because, as they allege, they have suffered persecutions long enough. This is lamentable; but we have good reason to believe that it is worth while to make one more effort at the polls, and put the Democrats again, if need be, in the wrong before the world. We learn that if our votes are cast, the State Registrar of voters intends to insure a fair and honest return.

Let us not fail to rally once again to experience the good to come from the present promises, if nothing else, of the Democrats.

OUR readers will see elsewhere in this issue the proceedings of the committee to call a national conference of colored men. The gentlemen composing this body are intelligent, active, and alive to the necessities of the race. The fearful slough of despondency into which we fell since the reversion of the entire South to the Democratic party, needs an awakening which the conference, we fervently trust, will give us. It is stated by those who have been near death's door from freezing, that the sensation is an agreeable one. Evidently so has been the public death which, as a race, we have been fast reaching. As we are near about awake, the national conference will infuse into us, by its wise counsels for our guidance in the future, an animation which will not come a bit too soon. We of the South who constitute the bulk of the race are, more than our brethren North, deeply interested in making this conference a success. Questions of policy are pushing themselves too rapidly on us to admit of a lagging interest in the conference. The assurances of making it a success, we are happy to state, are pouring in on us from all parts of the country. From present indications, we feel justified in saying that the efforts of our cotemporaries and ourself to bring about the conference, bid fair to be crowned with success beyond what we could have most fondly hoped for.

OUR friend General—or, for a change—Judge Chester is administering law to rough and ready roustabouts and crusty captains in the interest of the peace and happiness of Uncle Sam's Union. And strange enough, for a doughty warrior that he has been, he is proving quite acceptable. The other commissioners had better look well to their law and customers too; for the captains say that they get more even-handed justice from this interpreter of the law than has been doled out to them for lo! these many days; while the crew say that if justice does bite it leaves no unpleasant sting after all. We know of a simple case of a hand who shipped from here to Vicksburg for the round trip. On the return, he was hid for 24 hours on the boat. Arriving in the city, he sued the boat for wages covering the entire trip. The commissioner decided that there was an expressed or implied contract between the captain and the mariner which both are bound to observe. The failure on the part of one to do his duty releases the other. The mariner who abandons his duty for 24 hours in a trip of a few days must be rated as a deserter who not only violates his contract, but forfeits all claims for wages. Judgment was rendered for the defendant.

JAPAN plum, with cholera bringing up the rear-guard, will soon be with us.

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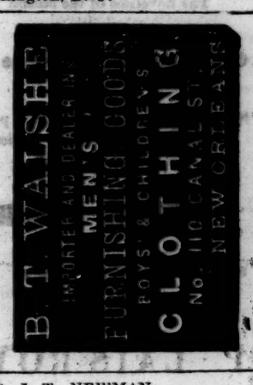

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20 ..	500 are ..	10,000
100 ..	100 are ..	10,000
200 ..	50 are ..	10 000
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The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
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Feb24

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 1, 1879.

DICKEN'S Band gave a serenade to a band from St. John Parish on Mardi-Gras evening.

THERE was a grand ball given at the "Salle des Frances Amis" which was in every way a decided success.

OWING to observance of Mardi-Gras by the officers of the mammoth Lee, she did not leave on her upward trip until Wednesday evening.

RAILROADS and Steamboats are being taxed to their utmost carrying capacity, to transport away the immense number of people who visited the city to see the carnival.

THOUGH Jenkins has not been allowed to fight his bull-dogs in consideration of humanity yet somehow chicken cocks have been mercilessly pitted against each other in the pits nearly the whole of the present week.

WE understand that Hon. J. Henri Burch has been tendered the nomination for delegate to the constitutional Convention from his constituency in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, which evidences his continued popularity.

MR. Chas. A. Roxborough who lately arrived in town to join the throng of Rex's subjects, leaves this evening for his home in Iberville Parish. Run down to town again and see us, Charlie.

MESSES. Antoine, Brown, Harper and Blunt who went to Washington to intercede with the President for the retention of Mr. Geo. Smith as Collector, arrived on Monday. They are feeling much wiser, if not older, than when they left the Crescent City not long ago.

SUSPENSIONS are in order, recuperation, in the mind of the decapitating official is a departmental necessity. Accordingly, the recreative hours of a few of our friends have—disagreeble to their wishes—been extended (?) We do not like "suspensions," we fear it is a soft expressions for dispensing, etc.

The Executive Committee on National Conference recently formed at Washington City held a meeting on the 19th of February and appointed the following subcommittee, residing at Washington:

Prof. J. Wesley Cromwell, chairman; Rev. J. C. Embry; Prof. R. T. Greener; Hon. Jas. B. Devaux; Mr. R. D. Beckley; Dr. A. T. Augusta; Mr. J. A. Johnson, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that all communications on business, relative to the conference should be addressed to that committee. Our exchanges will please make a note of this.

PHILOMENE'S MARRIAGES, a French society novel, by Henry Greville, with a preface to her American readers. This is the last novel of this popular and fascinating writer, just written, and translated in Paris by Miss Helen Stanley, under the author's supervision, and published in this country by T. B. Peterson & Bros., simultaneous with the publication of the work in Paris, being printed here from the advance manuscript of the work just received from the author, from France. "Philomene's Marriages" is a charming story of French life located in Normandy, and also in Paris, and the heroine's life is one of every-day occurrences, made up of the never-ending round of country pleasures and duties, narrated in a most fascinatirg manner, and is an admirable picture of home life, being a comedy of life, full of cleverness and wit, and while the book is commendable for its high moral tone, as well as its interest, which is preserved throughout, it also contains a preface to the work written by Henry Greville to her American readers, which preface is only published in her American Edition of this, her new story of French life. Philomene's Marriages is puplished in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 75 cents, in uniform style with Peterson's editions of "Dosia," "Seveli's Expiation," "Marrying off a Daughter," "Pretty Little Countess Zina," "Sonia," "Gabrielle," and "A Friend," by Henry Greville, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros. Philadelphia, Pa.

IT is with deep regret we are called on to notice the death of Col. Tompkins, late an agent of the Internal Revenue service. In years gone by, we knew the deceased, whom we always found to be genial, kind and chivalrous. After serving his country through the war though born and reared in Kentucky, he became at the close of the rebellion, connected with the Revenue Service, in which he remained to the day of his death in this city where he was stationed. His efficiency and integrity, added to his many other sterling qualities, endeared him to the department with which he was connected.

His many warm friends, here, and in Kentucky, have our heartfelt sympathy for the loss they have experienced in the death of Col. Tompkins.

ON Wednesday evening, 19th ult., there was a reorganization of the Third Ward Republican Club. The ticket represented by Mr. Charles H. Cripps as President was elected by some fourteen majority. We were sorry to see the question of race sprung in the election of the Club's officers. *Pros or con* on the subject we shall desist from arguing at the present, but viewing the election from an unbiased and Republican standpoint, we deem it prudent to make a few observations. We take particular pride in chronicling the election of Mr. Cripps to the presidency—not that his adversary was any the less worthy or competent, but upon the higher grounds of practicability and future unity. We believe that Mr. Cripps can better mould into political shape and influence, a very peculiar element of strength of the body politic in the ward for the party's good, than could have been hoped for in the election of the other gentleman who headed the opposition ticket; and we hope that the strength that he possesses as President of the Republican Ward Organization will be wielded in an impartial manner, looking steadily and signally to the perpetuity and success of the party proper. He must lead the van in healing present dissension, and must labor assidnously in drawing around his administration the body politic in the ward, irrespective of race, in one harmonious whole. Mr. Cripps possesses the elements of a leader, though young, possibly yet latent for want of an opportunity; therefore in embracing the opportunity he must bring into practical effect these powers, without which his administration must necessarily prove unsuccessful. Much depends, therefore, in the manner in which the great powers incumbent upon him are used.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 200 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot
Inferior	6¼@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7⅜	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7⅝@7⅞	—
Good Ordinary	7⅞@7⅞	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8⅛@8⅜	—
Middling	8⅛@8⅜	8⅜
Strict Middling	8⅜@8⅝	—
Good Middling	9⅛@9⅜	9⅜
Middling Fair	10@10⅛	10

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10 " new FRUITS in juice.
10 " boneless SARDINES in oil.
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Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

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HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

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